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TOWN AND PORT OF DOVER.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1940.

E. HUGHES, M.D., D.P.H.

H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E

1940.

Chairman:

ALDERMAN F. H. MORECROFT.

Members:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN J. R. CAIRNS, J.P)

ALDERMAN H. E. RUSSELL, J.P.
" CAPTAIN F. R. POWELL
" G. M. NORMAN
" G. GORE
COUNCILLOR (MRS). F. M. BOYTON
" (MRS). F. K. LANGLEY
" MAJOR J. MARTIN
" J. P. FISH
" W. E. AUSTIN
" W. L. LAW, J.P.
" C. E. BREWER
" E. A. BUSHELL
" W. G. JEFFERY

M A T E R N I T Y A N D C H I L D W E L F A R E

C O M M I T T E E.

1940.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR (MRS.) F. M. BOYTON

Members:

ALDERMAN CAPTAIN F. R. POWELL
COUNCILLOR E. A. BUSHELL
" R. L. ECKHOFF
" J. P. FISH
" (MRS). F. K. LANGLEY
" W. L. LAW, J.P.
" A. T. GOODFELLOW
" J. PUDNEY
" W. H. GATES
" J. WILLIAMS
" W. L. YOUDEN
MR. A. R. FISHER
MISS E. TURNER
MRS. E. M. BEAUFOY
MRS. M. J. CHITTY
MRS. F. S. GOODFELLOW
MRS. A. SKIPWORTH

Public Health Department,
Brook House,
Dover.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee,
and
To the Chairman and Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for the year 1940. I find it difficult to give a brief resumé of the work carried out during this fateful year; a year which opened under conditions approaching normality, and ended under conditions distinctly abnormal. The Public Health Department has had to carry out many duties which could not strictly be attributed to Public Health, with a very much reduced staff.

Prior to the invasion of the Low Countries in May, the work of the department was carried out in a fairly routine manner; Maternity and Child Welfare clinics were well attended; School Medical Services were maintained, and the Sanitary Inspectors carried on with the usual type of work.

Towards the end of May there was a flow of refugees from the Continent; a flow which rapidly became a flood as the evacuation of the B.E.F. from Dunkirk was being executed. Those of us who had official duties to perform will never forget the scenes in the Maison Dieu Hall which, once again, served the purpose of its founder as a rest house for pilgrims from the Continent. The townspeople of Dover volunteered freely and did great work in helping the refugees.

Dunkirk was followed by the evacuation of about three thousand school children to Wales on June 2nd. Two Health Visitors were seconded for service in the reception areas and remained at their posts during the year. At the same time this Department had to organise the evacuation of aged and infirm people to safer areas. These people were sent first to Pembury Hospital and then despatched to various parts of Wales and the West Country.

A scheme for the evacuation to safe areas of expectant mothers in the last month of their pregnancy was also formulated and executed through this department. There have been fluctuations in the number of women who have availed themselves of this scheme, but on the whole it continues to work satisfactorily. Special thanks are due to the Kent County Council for their great help in dealing with certain difficult cases which arose from time to time.

Dover figured prominently in the first phase of the Battle of Britain in the summer of 1940. Enemy attack, either from the air or by shellfire, produced many effects of direct Public Health interest. The greatest problem proved to be the "shelter problem." It soon became evident that Public Air Raid Shelters would have to operate in a very different manner from that hitherto visualised in official circles, and that many improvements would be necessary. I must pay tribute to the rapidity with which the members of the Council appreciated the importance of the new position in regard to shelters, and to the support they have given to any recommendations I have made. Any delay in execution of these works has been due to the inevitable shortage of men and materials in war time.

Wherever possible water closets have been installed; the majority of the shelters are heated by means of electric tubular heaters; bunks have been erected and the general amenities of the shelters have been improved. Although much remains to be done, the general position in regard to shelters can be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. An eminent medical authority has remarked that the perfect shelter does not exist.

The position in regard to infectious disease has been very satisfactory, in spite of the overcrowding which took place in the shelters. There was a heavy epidemic of Rubella in the early part of the year, but with this exception there was no epidemic of serious proportion. Facilities were afforded to the public for innoculation against Enteric Fever, but with the exception of certain branches of the Civil Defence Services, the response has been poor. Immunisation against Diphtheria was continued.

The very important work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section was carried on through the year. In the first half of the year attendances at the clinics were uniformly good, but there was a sharp decline in August and September owing to the evacuation of a large number of children from the town. It was decided to keep the Clinic open, and at the same time to increase the number of domiciliary visits. This policy has been justified by the train of events. The gradual return of the children which took place in 1941 has lead to a great increase in the number of attendances. It is found that there is a great need of this service to give expert advice to young mothers in the new circumstances in which many of them find themselves.

I would draw special attention to the remarks of the Senior Sanitary Inspector in regard to the additional work which has been placed on the Sanitary Section as the result of enemy action.

Although Civil Defence work is not primarily within the scope of this report, I wish to make a brief mention of it. A large amount of time has been taken up in the organisation and operation of the Casualty Services, the compilation of statistics of injured and killed, and many other side effects of Civil Defence.

Lastly I wish to express my great appreciation to every member of the staff for his or her loyalty and co-operation in a very difficult year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. Hughes.

Medical Officer of Health.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)	3662.04
Population	29,960
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1940)	10,169
Rateable Value	£ 285,950
Sum represented by a penny rate	£ 1,092

(i) Births:

		Total	M.	F.
Live Births	Legitimate	329	169	160
	Illegitimate	25	12	13
		354	181	173
Still Births		15	8	7

(ii) Deaths:

	Total	M.	F.
Registered in Borough	383	228	155
Deaths of Non-Residents deducted	28	18	10
Total in Borough	355	210	145
Transferred Deaths	180	96	84
Net Total Deaths in 1940	535	306	229

Deaths from Puerperal Causes -

Puerperal Sepsis	0
Other Puerperal causes	2

(iii) Infantile Mortality:

Deaths under 1 year -

Legitimate	27
Illegitimate	-

(iv) Deaths from -

Cancer (all ages)	67
Measles (all ages)	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	-
Civilian Deaths due to war operations	50

B. - GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN BOROUGH.

I.

(i) Staff:

(a) Medical:

* E. Hughes, M.D., D.P.H. Whole time. Medical Officer of Health, Borough and Port, School Medical Officer.

* T. J. Nicholl, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. Whole time. Deputy Medical Officer of Health; Assistant School Medical Officer and Oculist.

(b) Others:

* Mr. J. G. B. Whorwell, Cert. R.S.I., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. Senior Sanitary Inspector, Town and Port.

* Mr. A. J. Cuckney, Cert. R.S.I., S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector.

* Mr. B. C. Middlebrook, Cert. S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector. Serving H.M. Forces since 17th October, 1939.

* Mr. F. W. Bromley, Cert. S.I.J.B., and Cert. Meat and Food Inspection. Whole time. District Sanitary Inspector and Port Inspector. Serving H.M. Forces since 6th October, 1939.

E. M. Hawkins, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. Part time. Public Analyst.

* Miss E. Barker, C.M.B., Gynaecological and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties.)

* Miss F. Gray, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties). Lent to Monmouth County Council from 2nd June, 1940.

* Miss G. O'Donoughue, C.M.B. and General Training. Health Visitor's Certificate. Whole time. Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties).

* Mrs. K. Walker, C.M.B. and General Training. Whole time. Temporary Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties). Lent to Monmouth County Council from 2nd June, 1940.

Miss E. Holloway, C.M.B., General and Fever Training. Whole time. Matron, Isolation Hospital.

* Mr. P. K. Hogbin. Whole time. Chief Clerk. Obt. 11th June, 1940.

* Miss P. Taylor. Whole time. Acting Chief Clerk since 12th June, 1940.

Mr. C. N. Austin. Whole time. Clerk, Sanitary Section. Retired 12th August, 1940.

Mr. B. G. Epton. Whole time, Second Clerk. Serving H.M. Forces since 29th September, 1939.

Mr. E. J. Rogers. Whole time. Clerk, Sanitary Section. Serving H.M. Forces since 2nd October, 1939.

* Contributions received towards salaries under Public Health Acts, or by Exchequer grants.

(ii)

(a) Laboratory Facilities: Total pathological specimens examined at the County Laboratory during 1940 = 279.

Results:

	No. submitted.	No. giving Positive Results.	No. giving Negative Results.
Diphtheria:- From notified cases and contacts and suspected cases	96	8	88
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	119	44	75
Haemolytic Streptococci	52	8	44
Ringworm	1	-	1
Other specimens	11	8	3
	279	68	211

(b) Ambulance Facilities: There are two ambulances for use in connection with the Isolation and Smallpox Hospitals, and also a small van for transport of infected bedding and clothing. A St. John Ambulance is also available for the transfer of normal civilian sick, and the Police Ambulance deals with street accidents.

(c) Nursing in the Home: The Town Nursing Association continued this work with 4 district nurses until the summer of 1940. After that period the number of nurses was reduced to 2.

(d) Hospital Facilities:

(1) Borough Isolation Hospital:

On instructions from the Ministry of Health, the Isolation Hospital was partially closed down in June, 1940, and patients from Dover were admitted to the Eastry Isolation Hospital.

The following tables give the number of patients admitted to the Tower Hamlets Isolation Hospital, and also to Eastry.

Category	In Hospital 31.12.39.	Admitted in 1940.	Total.	Cases discharged in 1940.	Deaths in 1940.	Cases remaining in Hosp. 31.12.40.
Scarlet Fever. Boro - Dover	6	14	20	20	-	-
Rural - Eastry	-	1	1	1	-	-
Port	-	1	1	1	-	-
Naval	-	3	3	3	-	-
Military	1	6	7	7	-	-
Rural - Dover	-	1	1	1	-	-
Surgical Scarlet Fever. Military	-	1	1	1	-	-
Diphtheria						
Boro - Dover	2	4	6	5	1	-
Naval	1	6	7	7	-	-
Military	-	3	3	2	1	-
Boro - Deal	1	-	1	1	-	-
Whooping Cough						
Boro - Dover	-	2	2	2	-	-
Military	-	1	1	1	-	-
Rubella						
Boro - Dover	-	6	6	6	-	-
Rural - Dover	-	4	4	4	-	-
Military	-	247	247	247	-	-
Naval	-	38	38	38	-	-
Port	-	1	1	1	-	-
Boro - Sandwich	-	1	1	1	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis						
Boro - Dover	-	4	4	3	1	-
Rural - Dover	-	1	1	1	-	-
Rural - Eastry	-	1	1	1	-	-
Military	-	6	6	5	1	-
Naval	-	2	2	2	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia						
Boro - Dover	-	1	1	1	-	-
Measles						
Rural - Bridge Blean	-	1	1	1	-	-
Military	-	1	1	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis						
Boro - Dover	1	1	2	2	-	-
Boro - Deal	1	-	1	1	-	-
Erysipelas						
Boro - Dover	-	3	3	2	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum						
Boro - Dover	-	1	1	1	-	-

Pneumonia						
Boro - Dover	-	2	2	2	-	-
Sonné Dysentery						
Military	-	1	1	1	-	-
Scabies						
Boro - Dover	-	7	7	7	-	-
Boro - Deal	-	3	3	3	-	-
Military	-	6	6	6	-	-
Naval	-	22	22	22	-	-
Miscellaneous						
Boro - Sandwich	-	2	2	1	1	-
Military	-	13	13	13	-	-
Boro - Dover	-	3	3	3	-	-
Naval	-	7	7	7	-	-
Boro - Deal	-	1	1	1	-	-
Port	-	1	1	1	-	-
Rural - Dover	-	1	1	1	-	-
Total:	13	431	444	438	6	-

Cases Admitted to Eastry.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis						
Boro - Dover	-	1	1	1	-	-
Chicken-Pox						
Boro - Dover	-	1	1	1	-	-
Measles						
Boro - Dover	-	1	1	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever						
Military	-	1	1	1	-	-
Total:	-	4	4	4	-	-

The Tuberculosis Pavilion was closed at the outbreak of the War.

(2) The area is served by the Royal Victoria Hospital which moved from the town to Waldershare Park on the outbreak of war. Selected Maternity Cases are admitted to the hospital in accordance with the Corporation Scheme which has been in operation since 1936.

II. Maternity and Child Welfare:

From the beginning of the year until the collapse of France, the Maternity and Child Welfare Services in the town continued more or less normally. Heavy evacuation of the town commenced after May 1940, and the Government evolved a scheme whereby expectant mothers could be transferred to a place of safety for their confinements. This scheme came into operation on the 27th June, 1940, and was widely used throughout the remainder of the year.

(i) Midwifery Service: As a result of the diminished call on the municipal Midwifery Service the number of whole-time midwives was reduced from seven to three. These three midwives continued to do such work as was required of them.

(ii) Maternity Services: The Ante-Natal Clinic is held once a week at Brook House. The following is a summary of the cases seen and conditions found:-

No gestation	1
Normal pregnancy	37
Pregnancy complicated by -	
Oral Sepsis	9
Disorders of -	
Digestive system	8
Genito-Urinary system	2
Nervous system	4
Respiratory system	2
Varicose Veins	6
Anaemia	2
Dermatitis	1
Post Natal	3
	75

Maternity Beds Scheme: During the year, 35 cases were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Waldershare, from the Borough, occupying beds for a total of 551 days. There were 8 pre-natal cases, 26 maternity cases and one post-natal case. Two maternal deaths occurred in hospital at Waldershare, and one occurred in the Public Assistance Institution, Union Road, Dover.

The reasons for admission were as follows:-

Malposition	1
Placenta Praevia	2
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	3
Pyelitis	1
Contracted Pelvis	1
Accidental Haemorrhage	5
Difficult Labour	1
Unsuitable home conditions	15
Other conditions	6
	35

The causes of the 3 maternal deaths were:-

Eclampsia	1
Heart Failure	1
Placenta Praevia	1
	3

In addition 8 patients were admitted from the adjoining County area, one of whom died. The cause of death was cardiac failure under anaesthetic for Caesarian section.

Consultations: In addition to the cases dealt with overleaf, there were 3 consultations between the Obstetrical Consultant and the general practitioners in the town.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits: 60 Outfits were supplied by the Authority in accordance with existing arrangements.

Expectant Mothers: 76 Expectant mothers were evacuated under the Government scheme.

(iii) Child Welfare Clinic: Four Infant Welfare sessions a week were held throughout the year.

The following tables give details of the work done:-

Attendance for Weighing and Nursing Advice:-

(i)	Infants under 1 year on register for first time	188
(ii)	Infants 1-5 years on register for first time	42
(iii)	Infants and children who attended last year	338
	Total on register	568
(iv)	Number of sessions	172
(v)	Total attendances	2,263
(vi)	Average per session	14

Medical Consultations:

Number of sessions			88
Number of cases seen by M.O.			
(a) New cases for 1940 - under 1 year		166	
1-5 years		53	219
(b) Old cases			135
Total attendances			354
Average attendance per session			4

The Authority's scheme for the supply of Dried Milk was continued through the year.

The supply of Wet Milk under the old scheme ceased on June 30th, 1940, when the Milk Marketing Board Scheme of cheap or free milk for expectant mothers, nursing mothers and children under 5 came into operation and was organised by the local Food Office. Every effort was made to advise those eligible to participate in this scheme, and at the end of the year 637 persons were receiving milk under this scheme.

(iv) Health Visitors: On June 2nd, 1940, two Health Visitors were transferred to the Monmouthshire County Council to assist with the school children who were evacuated under the Government Scheme.

Records of Health Visitors' work:-

(a)	First visits to children under 1 year	418	
(b)	Revisits:-		
(i)	Infants under 1 year	1517	
(ii)	Infants 1-5 years	1997	
(iii)	Visits re Infantile Mortality	9	
			3951
(c)	Visits re expectant mothers	80	
(d)	Visits re Milk Order	5	
(e)	Visits re Midwives Act (on behalf of County Council)	40	
(f)	Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	
(g)	Visits re Puerperal Pyrexia	3	
(h)	Visits re Orthopaedics	1	
(i)	Visits re Tuberculosis	119	
(j)	Visits re stillbirths	15	
	Total		4210

Lost visits	850
Houses visited	1984

(v) Child Life Protection: The Town Council, as Welfare Authority, discharge the functions in the Borough, under the re-enacted provisions in Part VII. of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The records for 1940 are:-

(a) Persons receiving Infants:

Number of Foster parents with one or more children on register at end of 1939	8	
Number added to register for first time during 1940	1	9
Number removed during 1940		5
Number on register with one or more children at end of 1940		4

(b) Infants:

Number on register at end of 1939	8	
Number added to register during 1940	1	9
Number removed during 1940		5
Number of children on register at end of 1940		4

(c) Visits by Health Visitors 12

(d) No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

(vi) Dental Treatment: The scheme for the provision of artificial dentures to expectant mothers came into effect on the 1st April, 1938, and during 1940 9 cases were referred to private dentists. In four of these cases dentures were supplied.

(vii) Orthopaedic Scheme: During the year 23 attendances were made by 19 patients referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. 1 case was admitted to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.

III. Nursing Homes Registration - Public Health Act, 1936:

Under Section 194 of this Act the powers of the Kent County Council are delegated to the Dover Town Council so far as this Borough is concerned.

Owing to the change in the war conditions all three Nursing Homes in the town closed down, and at the end of the year there were no Nursing Homes open in the town.

C. - Sanitary Circumstances.

(a) Water Supply: Water is supplied to the Borough partly by the East Kent District Water Company, and in majority from the Corporation Waterworks. The water is deep well water and is chlorinated. Bacteriological and chemical tests taken through the year have proved satisfactory.

There are 21 dwelling houses in the Borough not connected with the public mains. Of these -

9	have well water (from 3 wells)
10	have rain water tanks
2	have spring water.
21	

(b) Drainage and Sewerage: The main sewerage system discharges into the sea.

With the following exceptions all houses are connected to main sewers:-

52	dwelling houses with w.c.'s connected to cesspools.
33	dwelling houses with pail closets.

(c) Scavenging and Disposal of House Refuse: Disposal by controlled tipping at Coombe was continued through the year and proved satisfactory.

(d) Sanitary Inspection of the District: Mr. Whorwell, Senior Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows.

The year under review covers the first complete year of work under war conditions, and opportunity is taken to state briefly the effects these conditions have had on the Inspectors' duties.

These duties have been extended to include supervision of the Public in Air Raid Shelters in regard to general cleanliness, sanitary appointments, bedding etc. A systematic inspection of these shelters was carried out by day and night, and they were sprayed with a disinfectant weekly as a routine measure.

These shelters provide accommodation for 16,234 persons as follows:-

13 Deep shelters (2 of which were in process of completion at the end of the year)	8,530 persons
63 Trench Shelters, Basement Shelters, Semi-basement Shelters and others	7,704 persons.

Dover is fortunate in possessing deep shelters which afford such a complete protection for the persons sheltering therein, and they are fairly well distributed throughout the Borough. 8 of these shelters now have waterborne sewage installations, sinks and water service, electric lighting and heating. Of the remainder 4 have electric light, and one gas lighting. Chemical closets are also provided in case of emergency. Sleeping accommodation has since been provided by the installation of metal bunks. These bunks are allocated by ticket on written application to the Public Health Department, after enquiry has been made into all such applications.

With regard to the other shelters mentioned, the majority have electric light and a number are provided with metal bunks (1941)

Additional work was also entailed by the provision of chemical closets to replace accommodation rendered temporarily unserviceable after incidents; inspection of damaged food shops and the disposal of articles of food rendered unfit for human consumption; the disinfestation of furniture and bedding removed from premises damaged by enemy action before storage; inspection of bombed sites to ensure that as far as possible fractured drains or sewers, smashed sanitary fittings, are sealed off or the damage repaired, to prevent nuisance from the dispersal of sewer gas and rat infestation. Accummulations of bedding, food, etc. may be covered by debris after an attack, and may afford harbourhage for rodents; some sites are already seriously infested. Dealing with this rat menace will be a difficult problem in the future unless prompt action is taken to clear sites very soon after the occurrence of an incident.

There was a considerable increase in the number of vessels, principally Naval Trawlers and Drifters, requiring disinfestation for rats and vermin.

In addition a considerable amount of time was employed in the supervision of First Aid Posts (staff and equipment) and in the organisation of Cleansing Stations.

Number and Nature of Inspections during the year.

Nature.	Inspections and Visits.
Dwelling houses	2,197
Dwelling houses measured for "permitted numbers"	5
Slaughterhouses	493
Bakehouses	84
Shops Act	18
Fried Fish Shops	115
Places where food is sold or prepared	619
Cowsheds and Dairies	107
Premises where animals are kept	3
Tents and Vans	5
Common Lodging Houses	16
Marine Stores	6
Public Institutions	29
Infectious Disease Inquiries	49
Factories	46
Outworkers Premises	2
Miscellaneous	254
	4,048

Number of Notices served during the year.

Informal Notices (including 1 notice to comply with the requirements of Section 62 Housing Act, 1936)	266
Statutory Notices (Housing)	2
Statutory Notices (Public Health Acts)	17
	285

Results of Service of Notices.

Notices actually served during 1940	285
Notices standing over from 1939	176
	461

Milling houses	9,165
Milling houses more [illegible]	
"permitted number"	
[illegible]porterhouse"	
[illegible]houses	
[illegible]ns Act	
[illegible]d Fish [illegible]	
[illegible]rc	
	4,048

[illegible]tory M[illegible] [illegible]ots) 17

	250

Months of Survey [illegible]ses.

[illegible]serv[illegible]ing [illegible]
over 1859

Total Notices complied with	303
Informal notices cancelled by Statutory Notices	11
Notices standing over at the end of 1940	147
	461

Conditions Remedied.

Defective drainage repaired	87
Defective Sanitary Conveniences remedied	46
Structural repairs executed - Roofs	104
Floors	12
Walls and Ceilings	25
Want of Cleanliness	43
Want of ventilation	2
Defective sanitary fittings repaired	8
Nuisances from dampness remedied	62
Smoke nuisances abated	2
Defective paving repaired	21
Offensive accumulations removed	10
Nuisances from the improper keeping of animals	1
Dangerous structures remedied	4
Miscellaneous matters dealt with	35
	462

Offensive Trades: Premises registered for the purposes of Offensive Trades are:-

Rag and Bone Dealers	3
Fried Fish Shops (until October 1940)	19

Common Lodging Houses: There are two registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough. No special action was necessary during the year.

Shops Act, 1934: 18 inspections were made under this Act during the year. In connection with these inspections, one informal notice was served in regard to:-

Unreasonable temperature	1

This notice and two notices standing over from 1939 were complied with during the year.

Disinfection: During the year 344 rooms were disinfected.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:

1 (a)	Council houses infested	16
	Council houses disinfested	16

7 of the above houses were occupied by tenants from the Slum Areas.

(b)	Other houses infested	35
	Other houses disinfested	35

2. Methods employed for freeing houses from bed bugs - Sulphur dioxide or Zaldecide, according to circumstances.

Factories Act, 1937: (i) The number of factories on the Register was:-

With Mechanical Power	109
Without Mechanical Power	119
Total	228

There were 42 Bakehouses in the Borough, of which 16 were factories with mechanical power, and 26 without mechanical power. Of this total two are basement bakehouses with certificates. Many of these factories were closed temporarily or closed for the duration of the war.

(ii) Inspections:

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	60	8	-
Factories without mechanical power	70	5	-
Outworkers' premises	2	-	-
	132	13	-

(iii) Defects Found:

Particulars.	No. of Defects Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Want of cleanliness	9	13	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences				
(1) Insufficient	1	-	-	-
(2) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	-
(3) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other Offences	6	10	-	-
	16	24	-	-

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919: Rodents caught in the town area on birdlime or in traps during the year:-

Brown rats	879
Black rats	---
Mice	430
	1309

Routine Procedure: Owing to the war, no special procedure was adopted during Rat Week, but in view of local circumstances, close co-operation was maintained with the naval and military authorities.

All complaints as to the prevalence of rats were followed up, as a result of which a number of defective drains were made good and nesting places of rats eliminated.

The Corporation laystall at Coombe was inspected, but no action was found necessary, chiefly owing to the system of "controlled tipping" in force.

Camping Sites: Two sites are licensed by the Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as sites for moveable dwellings, subject to the observance of the appropriate conditions. No breach of the conditions was observed during the year.

Prosecutions: No prosecutions were conducted under any of the preceding sections during the year.

Prosecutions: No prosecutions were conducted under any of the
...ing section during the year.

E - FOOD INSPECTION.

A. Milk Supply:

(i) Non-Designated Milks:

2 samples of non-designated milk were examined bacteriologically for general bacterial content and presence of tubercle bacilli. These were both subjected to inoculation tests and were negative.

(ii) Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938:

The licences in force locally in 1940 were:-

Tuberculin Tested	One dealer licensed to bottle and retail this milk. Two dealers licensed to purvey this milk in original sealed containers, one of whom supplied the Isolation Hospital.
Accredited	One dealer licensed to retail this milk in the Borough in original sealed bottles.
Pasteurised	Two dealers in Borough licensed to use the term "Pasteurised" for milk treated at their local Depots. 6 dealers licensed to purvey this milk in original sealed bottles.

No licences were revoked during 1940.

(iii) 10 samples of designated milks were examined, four of which failed to satisfy the Pathologist. Two of these samples of pasteurised milk failed to satisfy the phosphatase test. The plant which produced these unsatisfactory results was not re-licensed in 1941.

One inoculation test for presence of tubercle bacilli was carried out in connection with samples of designated milk, and proved negative.

(iv). Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927:
No sam
No samples were taken under this heading during the year.

(v) Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927:

No samples were taken under this heading during the year.

(vi) Milk and Dairies Order, 1926: The number on the Register at the end of the year was as follows:-

Farms used for the production of Milk	4
Other premises used as Dairies	26
Producers of Milk	3
Retail purveyors of Milk including 31 whose premises are outside the Borough	57

The premises inside the Borough were all kept under supervision during the year, and the provisions of the Order complied with; the unregistered premises where milk is sold in sealed containers were also kept under supervision, and no further action was found necessary.

The number of milch cows in the Borough was 98.

Meat.

(i) Public Health (Meat)Regulations, 1924:

Slaughterhouses: There is no public slaughterhouse in the Borough. The private premises on the Register are:-

Licensed 5.

Government Control of Slaughtering: Government control of slaughtering in the area, which comprised the Boroughs of Dover, Deal and Sandwich and the Rural Districts of Dover and Eastry, commenced in the Borough on the 16th January, 1940, from which date all private slaughtering was prohibited, and ceased on the 19th September, 1940, after one of the three slaughterhouses used for this purpose had been damaged by enemy action. The slaughtering for the above area is now carried on in the Eastry Rural District. All meat and offal intended for human consumption in the Dover area passes through a distribution Depot in the Borough, where it is regularly examined before delivery to the local shops.

Slaughtermen: There are 9 Registered Slaughtermen in the Borough.

Visits: During the year 493 visits were made to slaughterhouses.

Carcases inspected and condemned:

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	793	386	42	4,447	129
Number inspected	793	386	42	4,447	129
All diseases except Tuberculosis: Whole carcases condemned	---	---	--	63	---
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	202	58	1	255	---
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than T.B.	25.47	15.0	2.38	7.17	---
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcase condemned	4	20	--	---	---
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	99	248	--	---	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	12.98	69.43	--	---	1.55

Total weight of carcases and organs condemned = 17 tons 3 cwts. 2 qrs. 9 lbs.

(ii) Other Foods: Articles of Food in shops etc., in the town condemned in consequence of their unsound condition:-

	Tons.	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
Fruit and vegetables	1	0	1	1½
Beef		9	0	4
Wet and dried fish		8	2	20
Meat offal		7	1	24¼
Rabbits		6	1	12
Bread, cakes and confectionery		5	1	25
Carried Forward	2	17	1	2¾

	Tons.	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.
Brought Forward	2	17	1	2¾
Flour		4	3	7½
Tinned and bottled foods		4	0	24
Sweets		3	0	20
Cereals and packet foods		2	3	8
Cooking fats		2	2	25
Pickles, sauces, condiments and spices		2	2	23
Bacon		2	1	25
Meat pies		2	1	23
Preserves		2	1	3
Mutton		2	0	13
Margarine		2	0	5½
Pork		1	3	12
Dried fruits		1	1	24
Fresh sausages and sausage meat		1	0	0
Sugar			3	22
Shellfish			3	3
Cooked meats		2	0	0
Butter			1	18
Cheese			1	14
Potted meats			1	0
Eggs				25
Lard				18
Tea, Coffee, and cocoa				15½
Fresh milk				11
Yeast				3½
Poultry				3
	4	18	3	12¾

Of the above total 3 tons 12 cwts. 1 qtr. 8 lbs. of foodstuffs were comdemned as the result of enemy action.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

(iii) Fried Fish Shops. There are 19 of these shops in the Borough which are inspected regularly and action taken where necessary. During the year 115 visits were paid.

(iv) During the year 619 visits were paid to places where food was sold or prepared.

C. (i) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

69 samples were taken during the year.

The samples dealt with under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, were as follows:-

Milk	33
Butter	13
Jam	7
Meat Paste	1
Coffee Cream	2
Fish Paste	2
Prunes	1
Egg Flake	1
Margarine	5
Lard	2
Compound cooking fat	2
	69

4 samples were taken informally, and 5 agents were employed in purchasing samples.

The percentage of Fat and Non-fatty solids of the genuine samplesof milk averaged 3.71 and 8.84 respectively, as compared with 3.86 and 8.86 of the genuine samples of milk during 1939.

Three samples of milk were reported on as not genuine. Of these 2 samples were deficient in fat to the extent of 8% and 10% respectively, and one sample contained 50 parts per million of Formaluehyde.

The first sample reported on as not genuine was obtained from a retail purveyor in the Borough, and was followed up by the second sample which was obtained from the wholesale producer at a farm outside the Borough. The County Authority were notified of the result.

With regard to the latter sample, legal proceedings were instituted against the Vendor under Section 3 Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and Article 4. Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925, who was fined £1 on each of the two charges, and costs.

A sample of margarine was reported on as having a very rank and musty smell and taste, most likely due to either fungoid or bacterial effect. 2 cwts. 5½ lbs. were condemned as unfit for human food.

A sample of butter was reported on as not containing any foreign fat or excess of water, but the acid value was much too high and quite unfit for eating purposes. 20 lbs. were condemned as unfit for human food.

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1. (a) Infectious Diseases.

The following table summarises the cases of infectious Disease notified during the year.

There was no outbreak of infectious disease calling for special attention.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.												Total Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
	- 1	1- 2	2- 3	3- 4	4- 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	65+			
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	4	1	6	4	-	-	1	-	-	17	16	-
Diphtheria	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	1	-
Measles	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	1	3	-	-	-	11	1	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	4	4	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5	3	1
Pneumonia	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	2	3	5	3	21	3	1
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Whooping Cough	2	3	4	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	-
Total	5	7	9	6	4	19	7	5	10	4	10	3	89	38	4

(b) Artificial Immunisation against Diphtheria:

Immunisation Clinic: The special clinic was carried on through the year, and the following is a statement of the work carried out:-

1. Number of sessions held ... 21

2. Number of children attending -
   New Cases ... 16
   Continued from 1939 ... 13
   -- 29

3. Of these -

   2 proved to be immune by primary Schick Test
   19 attended for immunisation, and
   8 requiring immunisation have not yet completed the course (6 of these have left the town)
   --
   29

4. Age distribution of children completely immunised:-

Age.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14+	Total
	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	19

The prophylactics used were F.T. under the age of eight years and T.A.F. over that age. No untoward reactions were noted.

2. Tuberculosis:

The following gives particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths during the year.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
15-	6	5	1	-	1	4	-	-
25-	6	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
35-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
45-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
55-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	18	10	3	1	10	6	-	-

During the year there were 4 deaths of Patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 death of a patient suffering from Tb. of the Meninges, who were not previously notified.

G. PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

The closure of the Port led to a reduction in the number of civilians entering the country, although there was considerable activity during the invasion of the Low Countries and of Northern France, details of which are given below.

1. (i) Shipping entering the Port during the year 1940:

	Number Inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.	Number reported to be Defective.	Number of Vessels on which defects were remedied.	Number of Vessels reported as having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
Foreign:				
Steamers	13	-	-	-
* Motor	1	-	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Foreign	14	-	-	-
Coastwise:				
Steamers	27	2	2	-
* Motor	4	-	-	-
Sailing	30	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Coastwise	61	2	2	-
Total Foreign & Coastwise	75	2	2	-
Naval Vessels	30	-	-	-

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

2. TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels:(excluding Naval personnel)

Disease.	No. of cases during 1940. Passengers:	Crew:	No. of Vessels concerned.
Diphtheria	1 *	-	1

* Prisoner of war.

3. Measures against Rodents: During 1940, 6 vessels were subjected to full rat-searching inspections under article 21 (3) of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, a Deratisation Exemption Certificate being issued in each case. 4 of these vessels were on the cross-Channel services, and one was inspected and the necessary Certificate issued at the request of the Naval authorities.

One of the 6 inspections mentioned above was conducted at Ramsgate, and one at Folkestone by arrangement.

TABLE E.

Rats Destroyed During 1940:

(1) On Vessels.

Number of Rats.	Total in Year.
Destroyed	74

TABLE F.

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of Rats.	Total in Year.
Destroyed	45

TABLE H.

Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage.	No. of Deratisation Certificates issued.	No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued.	Total Certificates issued.
Ships up to 300 tons	-	3	3
" from 301 tons to 1000 tons	-	1	1
" " 1,001 tons to 3000 tons	-	1	1
" " 3,001 tons to 10,000 tons	-	1	1
" over 10,000 tons	-	-	-
Totals ...	-	6	6

4. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during 1940.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	61	-	2	-
Other nations	14	-	-	-
Naval	30	-	-	-
Military	5	-	-	-

5. Food Inspection:

(1) Summary of Food Inspection carried out under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

	France.			Coastwise.		
	Tons.	cwts.	lbs.	Tons.	cwts.	lbs.
Preserved Fruits	48	16	-	-	-	-
Oranges	1279	10	-	-	-	-
Lemons	475	-	-	-	-	-
Dates	130	3	-	-	-	-
Drained Cherries	21	-	-	-	-	-
Angelica	2	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	336	15	-	-	-	-
Bacon	83	18	-	-	-	-
Poultry	30	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	120	18	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	1362	8	-	-	-	-
Onions	154	12	-	-	-	-
Macaroni	12	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat	-	-	-	1979	10	-
	4057	-	-	1979	10	-

GRAND TOTAL = 6036 Tons 10 cwts.

(2) Unsound Food:

Surrendered and destroyed - 61 lbs. decomposed chilled beef from H.M. ship.

(3) Samples Examined:

At the request of H. M. Customs two samples of Vermouth were sent for analysis by the Public Analyst and were found to be fit for consumption.

6. Co-operation with the Services: Close co-operation was maintained with the Royal Navy, and the facilities of the Public Health Department were at the disposal of the Officers concerned.

During the year 30 visits were paid to naval vessels (in the docks and at the Eastern Arm). Of these vessels, 16 were fumigated for vermin, 10 for rodents, and 4 for both vermin and rodents. In one case it was found necessary to strip the linings in the accommodation aft, and then to fumigate for an extremely bad infestation with cockroaches. In addition to the actual fumigation for rodents, rat traps and birdlime trays were also supplied to some vessels where recurring infestation was probable.

At the request of the Military Authorities 5 troop-carrying ships were disinfected as a precautionary measure.

7. Aliens' Order, 1919-20: From the 12th May, 1940, till the 4th June, 1940, 1091 refugee aliens were landed at the Port, and 656 British subjects. All these were medically inspected.